



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NORTHERN DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
BUILDING 77L, U.S. NAVAL BASE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19112-5094

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MEMORANDUM

FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC) FOR
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM AT NAVAL AIR STATION (NAS)
GLENVIEW, IL

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes from the first TRC meeting held
at NAS Glenview on August 14, 1991. Please contact Mr. William
Schrock at (215) 897-6280 if you have any questions or comments
on the minutes.

The next TRC meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, December 11,
1991 at 1:00 p.m. in Building 41 (2nd floor, Commanding Officer's
Conference Room), NAS Glenview, IL. The current agenda is to
discuss any comments on the NAS Glenview Draft Site Inspection
Report which will be mailed to you prior to the meeting.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SCHROCK

Remedial Project Manager

By direction of the Commanding Officer

Distribution:

U.S. EPA Region V, Sangsook Choi
IEPA, Federal Sites Unit, Julia Carter
NAS Glenview, Public Works Officer, LCDR Kimball
NAS Glenview, Environmental Coordinator, Charles Marnell
Engineers International, Inc., Salvatore Consalvi
Cook County Dept. of Environmental Control, Robert Roache
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago,
Walter Soiya
Village of Glenview, John Robberson
Village of Northbrook, Jack Julcher

Copy to: (w/o encl)

NAVFACENGCOM (181A)

NAS Glenview, Commanding Officer, Capt Kinneberg

**MINUTES OF MEETING
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING #1
AUGUST 14, 1991
NAVAL AIR STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS**

Technical Review Committee meeting #1 was held at the Naval Air Station (NAS) in Glenview, Illinois on August 14, 1991. A copy of the agenda distributed at the meeting and an attendance list are attached.

A. Introductions

1. Captain Kinneberg, Commanding Officer, NAS Glenview opened the meeting shortly after 9:00 a.m. He gave a brief history of NAS Glenview describing how it was a significant flight training base during World War II. As operations died down after the war it became predominantly a reserve base. Its primary mission now is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support Navy and Marine Reserve Units. NAS Glenview has two P-3 Anti-Submarine Warfare Squadrons, one Fleet Logistic Support Squadron and a Marine Air Control Group which includes a C-130 Transport Squadron and a UH-1 Helicopter Marine Light Squadron.

2. Lieutenant Commander Kimboll, Public Works Officer, NAS Glenview, said a few words about the Installation Restoration Program at NAS Glenview and turned the meeting over to Mr. William Schrock, Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NORTHDIV). Mr. Schrock introduced himself as the project manager and requested that the other attendees introduce themselves and sign the attendance sheet (attachment 1).

B. Purpose and Function of Technical Review Committee (TRC)

1. Mr. Schrock told the attendees that the Navy is conducting a Site Inspection to determine the extent of contamination, if any, at nine sites at NAS Glenview. This inspection and a future remedial investigation will lead to the development of a plan to remediate the sites. The purpose of the TRC is to establish a committee composed of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), state, and community representatives that will provide a continuing review of the Navy's actions at NAS Glenview.

2. The TRC is a "working group" and members will be requested to review site inspection reports, remedial investigation reports and other documents from their respective organizations' perspective. TRC members must submit their comments on each document within 45 days following receipt. This process will facilitate community involvement and provide a final cleanup plan that is satisfactory to the Navy and also addresses community concerns.

C. Overview of Navy Installation Restoration Program (IRP)

1. An overview of the Navy Installation Restoration Program (IRP) was presented by Mr. Schrock. He described the various components of the remedial action process such as the preliminary assessment, site inspection, remedial investigation, feasibility study and the final remedial design and action.

2. The IRP is conducted under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Federal facilities can not use the Superfund to finance their installation restorations so a separate fund was established by Congress to provide a source of funding for IRP activities, which is known as the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA).

3. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) involves 1,855 installations and 17,482 sites; with 96 installations on USEPA's National Priorities List (NPL). The Preliminary Assessments have been completed at almost all of the 17,482 sites, and Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies are ongoing or complete at 5,300 sites. Remedial Design and Remedial Actions are ongoing or complete at approximately 1,600 sites.

D. History of IRP at NAS Glenview

1. A chronological site history of significant events at NAS Glenview from August 1937 to date was presented by Mr. Jeffrey Ciocco, NORTHDIV. He stressed that the TRC should keep in mind that it is here to address remediation of past hazardous waste sites not present activities.

2. The preliminary assessment (PA) was initiated in September 1987, by the Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity. A large record search was conducted to identify past hazardous waste sites which could potentially harm the environment. The PA was completed in March 1988 and recommended nine sites for further evaluation.

3. An expedited soil boring investigation was performed from February through May 1989 at Sites 1 and 2 in support of a housing project to be located in the area of Site 1.

4. From June 1989 to the present, Engineers International, Inc. (EI) has been performing a Site Inspection (SI) at NAS Glenview. The SI work plan was submitted to USEPA and IEPA for review, and USEPA acknowledged receipt of the document. Exploratory trenching at site 6 revealed two underground storage tanks (UST) which were removed along with the contaminated soil. These were two previously unidentified tanks and not the UST that the Navy was trying to locate. The missing UST was located across the street underneath the Boiler Plant building addition.

5. Documents such as the PA and future SI report will be available for review by TRC members and the public. Mr. Schrock will setup a repository for the documents in a local library and will notify TRC members of the location. NAS Glenview is not on the NPL, however, our data quality objectives would be sufficient if it was put on the NPL sometime in the future.

Questions and Answers:

Q: USEPA Region V: Was the PA submitted to USEPA Region V for review? The Federal Facilities Department never received it.

A: Navy: The PA was submitted to USEPA Region V, Superfund Department for review. NORTHDIV can send another copy to USEPA Region V if you are unable to locate the original one that was sent.

E. Site Inspection at NAS Glenview

1. Mr. Salvatore Consalvi, Project Geologist, EI, described the ongoing work related to the SI and the preliminary findings. EI drafted a Plan of Action report in April 1990 to investigate the nine sites at NAS Glenview. They have completed the investigations on the nine sites and have received most of the empirical data. EI is in the process of writing the draft SI report.

2. Site descriptions and location maps were provided in the agenda (attachment (2)) which was distributed at the meeting. Mr. Consalvi gave an overview of the findings at each site.

a. Site 1 - Old Fire Fighting Training Area - Fire fighting exercises were carried out in an unlined pit or on the old runway surface. A housing area was constructed on the site after a soil sampling study determined that the low level contaminants found in the area were not a cause for concern.

b. Site 2 - Eastern Old Burn Area - Area was used to burn hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Mr. Consalvi stated the samples (checked for TCL + 30) showed low to moderate levels of contamination. Ms. Renee' Hix-Mays, Chemist, EI, interjected that Site 2 was relatively clean.

c. Site 3 - Northern Old Burn Area - Used in a similar manner to Site 2. There has been a great deal of reworking of the soils in the area. A small creek was present in this area but was later filled in. There are four boring locations and three monitoring wells have been installed. EI has taken two sets of samples and the results of the third should be received next week. Considerable PAHs were found.

d. Site 4 - Southern Old Burn Area - It is the largest burn site of the three and was used more heavily and longer than the other two burn sites. Low to moderate amounts of volatile compounds were found in the samples.

e. Site 5 - Oil/Water Retention Basin - Constructed to aid in the on-site control of spills and floodwater. The southern portion of the base as well as the tile system underlying portions of the airfield drain to this basin. Analysis of samples showed very low levels of contaminants. It is one of the cleanest of the nine sites.

f. Site 6 - Abandoned Underground Tanks - The PA indicated that two 10,000 gallon waste oil tanks were abandoned in place. A trench in an X pattern was dug and located two 500 gallon tanks which were removed along with contaminated soil. A great deal of sand backfill was found in this area. Additional record searching suggested that the two 10,000 gallon tanks were located adjacent to the Boiler Plant, Building 4. An addition to Building 4 may have been constructed over the tanks. EI took two borings and did not see any visual or olfactory evidence of contamination.

g. Site 7 - Abandoned Fuel Farm Tank - A 50,000 gallon concrete underground tank was abandoned in place in 1980. The pump and fuel lines were removed and the tank was filled with sand. It has been reported that the procedure did not include the removal of sludge from the bottom of the tank. Samples from soil borings have contaminants related to a leaking underground tank. EI is awaiting the ground water sample results.

h. Site 8 - PCB Contaminated Soil Near Building 115 - A transformer, located on a concrete pad, leaked oil onto the pad and adjacent soil. The pad was removed and replaced and the contaminated soils were removed. Soil samples have been collected in the past but detection limits were above those currently acceptable by the IEPA.

i. Site 9 - PCB Contaminated Soils at the Hazardous Waste Storage Area - The transformer responsible for the leak at Site 8 was moved to the Hazardous Waste Storage Area where it again leaked fluid containing PCBs. Site 9 was remediated immediately after the spill but once again detection limits used in the past to test soil samples are above those currently acceptable by the IEPA. The latest soil samples taken by EI have turned up clean.

Questions and Answers:

Q: Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (Metro): What types of soils have you encountered during the Site Inspection?

A: EI: There is a clay layer which covers the base. There is approximately two inches of top soil and then the clay layer begins which forms the overburden soils. These typical lake bottom clays are not very permeable.

Q: Metro: Did the creek originate on the base?

A: Navy: No, it traversed the Naval Air Station.

Q: Metro: Were there any pipeline leaks on the base?

A: Navy: No, there are no pipelines. Fuel is trucked into the Fuel Farm and then fed across the street to Building 4.

Q: USEPA Region V: Was there a site specific investigation for all nine sites?

A: Navy: An SI is being conducted for all nine sites which will confirm or deny contamination at the sites. We are currently awaiting the draft SI report. The next phase will be a remedial investigation and a feasibility study which will determine the extent of the contamination.

Q: The Village of Glenview, Fire Department (Glenview): Are there any off site implications? We are particularly concerned about Site 4 which is very close to off base housing and will look into whether or not the residents use well water.

A: EI: Site 4 was dry when EI drilled.

Q: Glenview: Will the Navy follow Federal or State regulations for the clean up?

A: Navy: The Navy recognizes the State as the lead agency, but will follow the most stringent promulgated regulations, whether they be Federal or State, for the clean up.

Q: Glenview: Will there be an announcement in the local media about NAS Glenview's clean up effort?

A: Navy: Yes, an announcement will be released by the NAS Public Affairs Officer in the near future. NAS Glenview will coordinate the announcement with the Villages of Glenview and Northbrook.

F. General Topics

1. Mr. Jack Julcher, Northbrook Fire Department, pointed out a possible new site. He is aware of a fire fighting training area (burn pit) used 20 years ago. The Navy will look into this to determine what action is required.

2. The project schedule was discussed by Mr. Schrock. EI is in the process of preparing the draft SI report and NORTHDIV expects to receive the draft sometime in November, 1991. All TRC members will receive a copy of the draft SI report and are requested to provide written comments on the draft from their organizations' view point.

3. A tentative date of December 11, 1991 at 1 p.m. was set for the next TRC meeting. It will be held in the Commanding Officer's Conference Room, 2nd floor of Building 41. This date was chosen to allow TRC members enough time to review the draft SI report and prepare their questions on the report for the next meeting. Minutes of each TRC meeting will be composed and sent to TRC members.

G. Site Tour

1. TRC members were divided into two groups and driven to the nine sites. Navy representatives described the background of the sites and answered questions. Commander Recordon, Executive Officer, NAS Glenview joined one of the groups and was very helpful in answering questions regarding the base utility systems. The TRC meeting was convened upon completion of the site tour.